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TUESDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1953

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Marginal Column

It is, strictly speaking, not a column which rises one morning in the sun and then runs down the page before one has had time to study the teachings of Copernicus or is simply endowed with common sense. And so it will be recorded in the annals of the Mixed Armistice Commission that the two Jews who were murdered in Ahimsa last week, met their death at the hands of unknown highwaymen, or by an act of Providence shortly before the Day of Atonement.

For a student of history or a soldier — and soldiers generally have the reputation of being more honest than politicians — the border situation holds no surprise. It is an old Arab practice to shoot at strangers and unarmed persons in order to create panic among the population. Such customs are considered shameful and dishonourable in Europe; they are part and parcel of Oriental politics. The manner of waging war in the Levant is barbaric and nothing is gained by glossing over the facts. The bodies of the five unfortunate hikers who met their death on the way to Petra, a fortnight ago were found not only to have been shot at very close range, but were also stabbed with sharp instruments, probably daggers, when they were already dead or dying. Such incidents, experience has shown, can be stopped in two ways: either the offended party retaliates strongly, making the aggressors think twice before they risk a repeat performance; or someone of authority among the Arabs tells the killers to stop.

With relative luck along the border, which lasted about three weeks, came on the heels of hysterical reports by Arab radio stations of houses blown up in several Jordan border villages. It is also a serious lesson of the past that whenever Jordan Government has made serious attempts to stop marauding, it has been successful. But evidently a "Peace-with-Justice" party would be unpopular in Jordan, and so Mr. Nakhshibi, the new Public Information Officer, speaking over the air last week gave the green light to the brigand groups to resume their operations.

**ALUF Moshe Dayan**, Chief of Staff, and **Spur-Anti A. Shaker**, Head of the M.A.C. Section of the Army, in their talks with General Vag Ben-Benish, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organisation, have doubtless tried to make the point that truth rather than politics or legal procedure is what matters; only if there is an attempt to use common sense is there any hope of peace along the borders.

**When Mr. Ben Gurion**, the Prime Minister, spoke, a fortnight ago, of the operations of the Givati Brigade during the Truce of Liberation, he recalled how the T.S.O. observers reported that they had been unable to enforce that section of the Truce Agreements which required that Israel was to be allowed to send convoys to the Negev. "If the observers were unable to enforce it," the Israel Defense Army should be able to do so," Mr. Ben Gurion said. "And they did," he added.

**Yankees Make History In Winning Pennant**  
NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — Manager Casey Stengel's New York Yankees wrote a new gold page in baseball history today when they overcame a record handicap to defeat the Cleveland Indians, 5-4, and clinch an unprecedented fifth straight American League pennant.

Baseball fans will again have a "subway series," since the Brooklyn Dodgers have already won the National League pennant.

With this triumph, the Yankees surpassed the previous all-time record of four consecutive pennants set by John McGraw's New York Giants in 1921-22-23-24, equaled by Joe McCarthy's great Yankees of 1949-50-51-52, and Stengel's team of 1953-54-55.

The Yankees' immediate goal now is to beat the Dodgers in the World Series and set still another standard of five straight world championships.

## Israel Economic Missions in U.S. Under One Head

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
The Government has decided to centralize Israel's economic missions in the U.S. under the supervision of a diplomat to be granted ministerial rank, the Government spokesman informed the press yesterday.

The reorganization was included among proposals tendered by Mr. Z. Shafar for improving efficiency in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will affect the Supply Mission, the Economic Advisor in New York, the economic committee in Washington, and the Liaison Office in New York and the Tourist Centre.

A permanent body to continue the work launched by the Lavon Economic Committee will be established along lines drawn up by a committee headed by Minister without Portfolio, Pinhas Lavon, and numbered Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, and Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts among its members. It is hoped that their suggestions will be considered by the Cabinet within the month and a draft prepared defining the status and function of this body.

**A Year's Wait**  
Any changes in the salary scale of civil servants will have to be deferred to the next fiscal year to consider adjustments to investigate the demands of the Civil Servants' Union. The Ministerial Committee set up a year ago to consider adjustments in the salary scale of higher-grade civil servants, will broaden its scope to cover all grades of the service.

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, is chairman of the committee, whose members are Mr. Lavon, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Y. Burg. The Union has not yet presented its recommendations, but it is understood that they refer to the basic salary as distinct from cost-of-living increments.

**Ways and means of financing** the education of five-year-olds, whose kindergarten registration was closed last week, will be examined by representatives of the Interior, Finance, and Education Ministries. Their conclusions will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting. Which authority will undertake the fiscal burden, and to what degree, is not yet apparent.

**National Plan**  
The Cabinet endorsed a draft plan for the Town and Country Planning Act, enlarging the number of committee members on local planning committees from four to five. The four additional members must include a representative of the Ministry of Communications and two persons outside the Civil Service who have special qualifications in the field.

Formerly, the local planning committees were composed of Government representatives without any public participation.

The Development Authority has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Sapir, Director General of the Planning Ministry. Its members are Messrs. H. Gvati, A. Gur, Y. Deshevesky, Y. Herzog, Z. Weiss, R. Weiss, M. Zagari, A. Y. Elian, M. Macchabbi, B. Fishman, and H. Rasly. Mr. Y. Schattner is vice-chairman.

The Prime Minister is to return from his vacation after Sunday for six hours on Sunday to attend next week's Cabinet session.

**Cabinet Communique**  
At its weekly session, the Cabinet discussed the demand made by the Civil Servants' Union regarding salaries. It was decided to broaden the scope of the Ministerial Committee chosen at the last Cabinet session to include investigation of the demands presented by the entire civil service, and to prepare proposals for consideration in the coming fiscal year.

The question of financing kindergarten education, in accordance with the Compulsory Education Act, was discussed.

The reconstitution of the Development Authority was endorsed.

A draft amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act was approved, whereby a representative of the Communications Ministry and two members of the public will become additional members of the District town planning committees.

The report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee was discussed, and it was decided to establish a permanent body, in accordance with the Committee's report.

## Iran Underground Proclaims Revolt

TEHERAN, Monday. — A manifesto signed by three political parties conducting a pro-Mossadeq "resistance movement" last night called for "continuous warfare" against "the illegal Zehedi Government."

**Fatemi in Cairo**  
CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — Hussein Fatemi, former Persian Foreign Minister, who escaped when Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq was overthrown as Premier, arrived here tonight, according to Egyptian sources.

Persian Premier Fazlollah Zehedi has been searching for Fatemi ever since the lighting coup which returned the Shah to Persia last month.

In Teheran today, police arrested Mosabeh Fadl, a suspected harbinger of his brother.

**Major Statement By Nagib Tonight**  
Egyptian Premier General Nagib declared last night that the 31 persons to be tried for "visiting the British Embassy in Cairo" were traitors, like the Communists, and enemies of the State, Cairo Radio reported.

They will be dealt with "with an iron hand," Nagib said.

As a mass rally in Republican Square tonight, Nagib, Vice-Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, and National Guidance Minister Salah Salem will deliver major addresses which are to be broadcast.

**1,900 Arrested**  
So far, 1,900 persons have been arrested as Communists in the round-ups.

The Soviet Union today protested to Iran against the arrest of a Russian barrel-maker in whose home police allegedly found a small arsenal. The protest from the Soviet Embassy to the Foreign Ministry is being investigated.

The man was identified by police officials as Yarro Aloft. They said that several guns and a quantity of ammunition were found on his business premises.

According to this evening's reports, Yarro Aloft, carried on by Aloft in recent days attracted the attention of the Security Authorities and they were compelled to arrest him.

The newspaper "Ettelaat" stated that the Foreign Ministry had asked the Soviet Embassy for more information about the activities of an unidentified janitor in charge of an Iranian-owned building which formerly housed a Russian Consulate in Meshed, near the Soviet border.

**SS Parion Allowed To Proceed; Cargo Intact**  
NEW YORK, Monday. — The S.S. Parion which yesterday was allowed by the Egyptian authorities to continue through the Suez Canal on her way to Haifa, is due in Haifa tomorrow morning, Mr. T. Wurm, manager of Traders and Shippers Limited, the ship's charterers, told The Jerusalem Post tonight.

Her master has telegraphed the Greek owners that all the cargo is intact on board the ship. The London Insurance Company, which insured the cargo, has also cabled that the ship has continued on its way.

Tel Aviv Port stevedores and Traders and Shippers are said to be unloading the 500 tons of asphalt the vessel is carrying, which will be used for road-building.

**Two Terrorist Suspects Heard by Committee**  
Shmuel Halevi and Yosef Menkes, held in administrative detention under Article 111 of the Emergency Regulations, were brought before the Public Advisory Committee to the Chief of Staff, in Jerusalem, yesterday. The Committee's decision will be handed down at a later date, Chief Justice.

Supreme Court Justices E. Z. Cheseloni and Dr. E. Z. Cheseloni, announced that it had recommended to the Chief of Staff that the detainees be released, but he had been informed that the recommendation could not be accepted in the light of new evidence.

Halevi and Menkes, who were brought into the courtroom handcuffed and guarded by 10 constables and an officer, are suspected of being connected with a terrorist organization.

Mr. M. Kitzman, Halevi's lawyer, claimed that his client could not defend himself as he was ignorant of the charges brought against him.

Both Halevi and Menkes protested their innocence. Menkes demanded that he be informed of the nature of the new material brought against him. He warned that unless the Committee secured his release, his detention would, in the future, harm the citizens of the State.

**Thirteen Clashes With Infiltrators in Week**  
In the week ending September 13, three clashes took place between infiltrators and Israeli security forces, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. In the collisions, two infiltrators were killed, two were wounded and ten were captured.

The spokesman also announced that an attempt by Jordanians to cause damage to kibbutz Yed Hanan in the Sharon, last Wednesday was frustrated by the local watchmen.

**Ben-Nike Leaves For Damascus**  
LYDIA AIRPORT, Monday (UPI). — General Vag Ben-Nike, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, accompanied by M. Henri Vigier, his Political Advisor, had breakfast here this morning before leaving for Damascus by land.

The General will return to Jerusalem from Damascus and then continue his tour of Arab capitals in Jordan and Egypt.

**Concentration Inmates Said Freed in Bulgaria**  
ISTANBUL, Monday (AP). — Bulgaria has quietly emptied her concentration camps of an estimated 25,000 inmates, according to reliable reports today.

Observers regard the move as the first major evidence of a Communist "softening policy" in this Balkan satellite.

**J'men May Be Without Water Today**  
Jerusalem will be without water today unless the Jerusalem Electric Corporation rescues its decision to stop the supply of power to the city's pumping stations.

The Corporation has threatened to halt the supply on the grounds that the Municipality has not paid its bill to the Corporation.

**National Guard Recruiting**  
The Jordan Government has instructed Arab Legion headquarters to begin recruiting drive to bring the National Guard up to battalion strength.

A-Differs reports, Palestine Arab youth from border villages are volunteering enthusiastically, the paper adds.

**Water Today**  
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## Western Powers Forced to Act In Trieste Struggle

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — Britain, France and the U.S. are moving towards a more active role in the long-standing Italy-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste, diplomatic quarters said here today.

Intervention by the Big Three Western Powers is now considered necessary for any solution of the problem on which Italy and Yugoslavia are now further apart than ever. Hitherto, the Western Powers have tried to keep out of the dispute.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the British would consult the Governments concerned on the possibilities of a Five-Power conference.

Sgt. Giuseppe Pella, Italy's Prime Minister, yesterday proposed a conference of the Big Three Western Powers with Italy and Yugoslavia "within the very near future" to work out the technical details of a plebiscite in the Free Territory.

The British spokesman avoided any reference to a plebiscite in the dispute, a phrase which is now divided into Anglo-American and Yugoslav occupation zones.

**Yugoslav Rejection**  
Diplomatic quarters here said that if a conference was to have a chance of success it could not start committed to a proposal already turned down by one side. Yugoslavia has rejected the plebiscite proposal, demanding instead international rule for the city of Trieste and annexation of the hinterland to Yugoslavia.

In Paderno, Italy, 30 kilometres from the frontier town of Gorizia, a Yugoslav airplane, described as an American-built S47 fighter, landed yesterday and the pilot asked for political asylum. Police said the pilot was Nikola Mamula, said he was "tired of suffering under the Communist regime."

**3 Poles Ask Political Asylum in Norway**  
OSLO, Monday (AP). — Three young Poles asked for political asylum in the hold of the Polish freighter Okywie, jumped ship and asked for political asylum, Oslo, Poland, said.

The refugees had embarked aboard the Okywie in Gdynia in Poland and stayed away in one of the 41 Soviet-built Moskvich cars destined for Norway.

**Quakes in Fiji; Relief in Cyprus**  
SUVA, Fiji Islands, Monday (AP). — Two earthquakes shook this British Pacific island colony today, and a tidal wave which followed the first flooded the main street of Suva, the capital.

Two persons died in the first shock at 12.30 p.m. local time. A few minutes later, while frightened islanders were still pouring out into the streets, a second quake struck.

**Tremor in India**  
ATHENS, Monday (Reuters). — A violent earth tremor of about 20 kilometres West of here was recorded by the city observatory this afternoon. The quake shook Patrai and Missolonghi.

A tidal wave poised over the coral reef outside the harbour and then, irrevocably, swept through the harbour itself.

Tremors continued throughout the evening and culminated in a second quake near midnight.

**PAPHOS, Monday (Reuters).** — Another fairly strong earth tremor shook Paphos this morning as the city observatory brought aid to victims of last week's earthquakes.

A road sank 4 cm, and the 200 inhabitants of the nearby village of Ayios Klorghios looked up and saw 150 acres of sloping ground sliding towards them, appearing to threaten them with a landslide.

**Stocks Continue To Fall on Wall St.**  
NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — Stocks fell to new lows again today — their third wide break in as many sessions — in active trading.

Selling expanded to a peak just before the close when the reporting tickers were forced to close out transactions.

Volume for the day amounted to 2,550,000 shares, compared with 1,930,000 shares on Friday. Individual losses ran to 15 and more, with industrials hardest hit. As a group industrials cracked \$4.32 on average, to their lowest level since July 20, 1951.

Rails were down \$1.41, the lowest since April 17, 1952. Utilities did better than other groups. They lost 77 cents but reached back only to June 29 levels this year.

**Sharp Upswing In A. Stock Market**  
Jerusalem Post Bureau  
TEL AVIV, Monday. — The bull market which developed recently in Tel Aviv continued yesterday in an almost unprecedented rise in prices of a great number of securities.

Palestine Electric shares rose by 30 points for the London Register and eight points for the Israel Register, Palestine Potash ordinary shares rose by 15 points and preference shares by five points.

Tavel Dollar increased by 13 pruta, Ata ordinary shares gained 19 points, Kurdiman 24, and Jerusalem Electric shares and Palestine Cold Storage debentures four points each, while Ata 4% preference shares gained 4% points.

A long list of other ordinary and preference shares, as well as debentures rose by between 1 and 20 points.

Although the stock exchange has been accustomed for some time to substantial rises in a few leaders, the demand spread widely this time, and offers were very restricted in number and volume.

## Vietminh Block French Army's Major Offensive

HANOI, Monday (UP). — French Union assault troops ran into heavy resistance tonight in their drive to head off a rebel offensive threat set to coincide with the end of the rainy season.

Several thousand Vietminh guerrillas, their exact movements masked to prevent aiding the enemy — leap-frogged the Day River south of Hanoi under cover of aerial bombing.

Communist Vietminh advance guards, covering up their attack preparations of some 50,000 Communist troops around the delta, were neutralized in three villages, according to the French Command.

But, at the close of the second day's fighting, the French said they had run into "fierce" resistance.

"It will take us several more days" an officer said.

The main of the attack, ordered by General Henri Navarre, was to move in quickly at the end of the monsoon rains and to destroy the plans of the assembling Vietminh.

**Greece Asks USSR To Change Foreign Policy**  
ATHENS, Monday (Reuters). — Greek Defence Minister Kanellopoulos today called upon the Soviet Union to "change its attitude towards the critical questions of the world" so that Greece "and her great allies" could change theirs.

Speaking at the opening of construction work on a bridge on the Greco-Turkish frontier, Mr. Kanellopoulos said that Greece was proud to have friends as Turkey, and was disposed to accept all friendly manifestations from any country on condition that these manifestations were sincere.

**Shishakly Lifts Ban**  
Political parties in Syria yesterday were permitted to resume their activities when President Shishakly lifted the ban he had imposed following his coup d'etat in 1951. ARA reports.

**LONDON TO RIO IN 21 HOURS**  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday (AP). — A British Comet jet airliner pioneering a new high-speed London-South America service, landed here today 20 hours and 46 minutes after leaving London Airport. The plane was 11 minutes behind schedule. The flight normally takes 20 hours.

**Kielce Bishop Said Agent of America**  
VATICAN CITY, Monday. — The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" said today that Polish Bishop Czeslaw Kaczmarek was "a hostage of legalised blackmail" and that his trial might be "the first of many."

Warsaw Radio gave more details of the charges against the Bishop of Kielce who is being tried by a military court in Warsaw today for espionage.

The prosecution said that Kaczmarek, with three priests, Jan Danusz, Jozef Dombrski and Wladyslaw Wladki, and a nun, Waleria Nikewska, were "agents of American imperialism" in organising an espionage ring and arranging the flight of persons from the country.

**Reparations for '54**  
LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday (UPI). — The list of goods to be purchased under the Reparations scheme in 1954 will be presented to the West German Government by October 1 by Dr. Zifron, Commercial Director of the Salunim Corporation and Mr. Y. Packer, Commercial Adviser, who left by El Al today on their way to Germany.

Mr. Packer told the press that the present list is only a general lines and is subject to further discussion between the parties.

**VIENNA, Monday (INA).** — Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab are to re-open Reparations talks this Thursday.

**Foresight of an Historian**  
NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — Radio commentator Henry J. Taylor said tonight Britain's ally Winston Churchill is supervising the preparation of the story of his own death.

Mr. Taylor said Sir Winston was appalled by what he considered a lack of completeness and accuracy of television, radio and newspaper memorials rushed into circulation when King George VI died and "does not propose to have this happen again."

The commentator, who has just returned from a visit to England, said in an American Broadcasting Company commentary that Sir Winston, although 79 and ill, does not plan to resign.

"He knows, however, that his 'days are numbered,'" Mr. Taylor said, and with the feeling of an historian is preparing "on a large scale" his own obituary.

## U.N. Resumes Today; To Debate Korea

UNITED NATIONS, Monday. — China's sudden rejection yesterday of the U.N. terms for the Korean Peace Conference will almost certainly throw the whole issue wide open to debate in the General Assembly which reconvenes for its regular session tomorrow.

**Russia Asks Berlin Ban on Warplanes**  
LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — Russia has demanded a Western ban on flying military planes in the three air corridors linking Berlin with West Germany in return for a Soviet assurance that aircraft straggling through the corridors will not be fired on. It was authoritatively understood here today.

As a result, the four-power Berlin Air Safety Talks, once regarded as the most promising of Russia's peace moves, have brought no results after six months of negotiations. The Russian negative attitude towards the talks has been a new cause for pessimism among diplomats here.

Russia first proposed the talks after two of her fighters shot down a British bomber in the Soviet Zone of Germany last March.

**Returning Strays**  
Diplomatic quarters said today that the Western Powers had agreed at the meetings that any of their planes straggling out of the corridors should land if ordered to do so by Russian patrols.

In return, an assurance that Soviet fighters would not open fire on straggling aircraft had been asked for, but Russia had refused this unless the Western Powers banned military aircraft flights in the corridors.

At present, no Western military planes are being flown there, but the three Governments could not give the pledge the Russians want without trying their hands in the event of another Berlin blockade.

**London Disappointed**  
An authoritative London source said that Britain considered the Peking message disappointing, as it would now be impossible to proceed with detailed arrangements for the time and place of the Conference.

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that Britain had not been consulted before U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Murphy broadcastly rejected the Chinese message yesterday as unacceptable.

The spokesman added that his impression was that Mr. Murphy was expressing a personal opinion.

Freezing Radio announced tonight that North Korea has also rejected the U.N. proposals for the Conference.

**Pandit for President**  
Major items on the General Assembly's agenda are:  
1. Election of a successor to Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian Foreign Minister, as President of the Assembly. Main candidates are Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India, and Prince W. Wangsakata, Thailand. The U.S. has indicated its support for Mrs. Pandit, sister of Premier Nehru.

2. Communist China's admission to U.N. Russia will propose this as early as possible. Britain and the U.S. have agreed to seek deferment of the issue. It is reported that Britain will demand of the U.S. that it be discussed again by the end of the year.

3. Election of three temporary members to the Security Council.

**EBAN BACK AT WORK**  
WASHINGTON, Monday (INA). — Israel Ambassador Abba Eban returned to the Embassy today after home leave. He is to go to New York tomorrow for the opening of the General Assembly session.

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### Cables in Brief

LOVE. — Heinz Vaupel, 20, Karlsruhe, Germany, came to the police on Sunday that he had killed his mother and five boys sitting their throats with knives because they would not let him marry the 18-year-old girl.

**EXPLOSION.** — Nine persons were killed and 70 injured

**VISIT.** — The Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Mohammed Khan Durrani, arrived in Istanbul yesterday.

**YELLOW FEVER.** — Delegates from 19 member countries of World Health Organisation, meeting in Kampala, Africa, discussing yellow fever and complete security blackout.

**FRIENDSHIP.**—Thirty members of the Association for the Development of German-Turk Friendship have arrived in Düsseldorf as part of their training trip through Germany.

### Urgent Call Brings Doctor from U.S.

A U.N. veterinary expert arrived from America received only 48 hours after the Ministry of Agriculture called an emergency meeting.

gency request. The expert, Ried, was requested when 1,000 work animals recently imported showed signs of haemorrhagic septicemia and other sicknesses.

the animals were all inspected by him, in cooperation with experts. The latter, however, have had no experience with disease as it is confined to America. The doctor said that the Ministry's fears

Dr. Ried is one of a number of experts of the Food and Agriculture Organization who are working together with the Ministry of Agriculture.

## of the DESERT"

SEPTEMBER 22, 1953

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**Ordinance, 1949**  
**Report for Registration.**  
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er, "Eligible for Regular German, permanently resident in between September 28, 1939 both dates inclusive.

Table A, between the hours of 0800 and 1800 on the day listed in Table B opposite his surname, is eligible for service who have vaccination and whose health service has been determined in

Defence Service Order (Call-up Examinations). (No. 3), 1964 (Ordinance), are regarded for determination of health status in accordance with this order as eligible for service who report with para 3(a) or who report with the Defence Service Order for defence service in member

for regular service at the place  
stations. In para 2(a),  
will be called "Order for D  
for Registration, Examination  
(No. 4) 1903."

7 Rehov Tarashish, Jaffa.  
48 Rehov Arkoseff.  
Kupat Holim Lane, near G  
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23 Rehov Y.L. Peretz (Makh  
Kiryat Shmuel.  
Rehov Batia Mahov.

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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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THIRTY years ago to a day, the Italo-Yugoslav conflict regarding Fiume came to a head. For many months the whole world had anxiously followed the OPEN BORES exploits of Gabriele d'Annunzio and his filibusters, the threats of Mussolini and the counter-threats of Ninkic and Pasic, the display of military units, and the fights between Autonomists and Fascists. Mercifully, the whole affair is now shrouded in oblivion, and there would be no reason to mention it were it not for the unfortunate resemblance between the conflict over Fiume and the dispute for Trieste, which at times appears to be a repeat performance.

The inability of nations in the East and the West to overcome narrow interests real or pretended, considerations of prestige, to retreat one inch from an attitude of national intransigence and to give up anything of their sovereignty is a supra-national authority — all this should be a matter of growing concern.

In certain situations, "giving in" indeed becomes impossible. The Brest-Litovsk Treaty in 1918 was in the long run, unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Having given in to Munich, under the threat of an unequal armed contest, Czechoslovakia could not last as a state. Nor will any unprejudiced observer argue that Israel could remain as a living entity were she to succumb to unilateral Arab territorial demands.

But in most cases these conflicts do not touch on vital issues, and the passions kindled serve to confuse and misrepresent the real facts. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the case, it appears that, if the worst came to the worst, both Italy and Yugoslavia could do with Trieste. But such a radical solution, giving all to one side and leaving the other empty-handed, has been suggested in regard to Trieste and it can only be hoped that wiser councils will prevail and that the tension, some of which, at least, is artificial, will soon be reduced. The only alternative is Hamlet's:

"We go to gain a little patch of ground that hath in it no profit but the name."

And that, at the risk of war and endless suffering for humanity.

THE first anniversary of the Reparations Agreement finds the project in a carefully selected assortment of

A YEAR OF REPARATIONS to Israel's economy pouring into the country. The Agreement has also made possible the acquisition of much needed goods from countries other than Germany by means of various tripartite agreements. Thus timber has been ordered in Austria, hides from the Argentine and Brazil and 50,000 tons of wheat from Turkey. One of the benefits of the Agreement is that it may now become possible to stockpile this vital commodity.

In general, opposition to the Agreement has now died away. Even in Western Germany reparations do not constitute an issue in the recent election and this augurs well for the fulfillment of the Agreement. In Israel, bitter opposition is maintained in certain restricted quarters. It is expressed at its worst in bombing attempts and at its most futile in a recent public declaration in Jerusalem that an Israel which benefits from reparations is a country in which it is impossible to live.

This negativism is symptomatic of the type of mind which from the start relied almost exclusively on stirring up hatred and implacable enmity towards the Germans. There comes a time when hatred, too long nursed, vitiates and corrupts the spirit of the hater and gnaws away the very vitality of his spirit. That Israel should have accepted some small measure of material satisfaction in reparation of moral wrongs which are beyond all human vengeance certainly does not mean that it condoned the crimes of the Nazi regime. But it can mean that West Germany, having admitted its guilt, should be encouraged to find its way back into the family of nations.

## Saudia's Stake in Fate of Suez

Nagib Turns to Mecca, Morocco

By M. A. GORDON

CAIRO.

MORE and more people here are beginning to think that the fate of Egypt's Premier, General Mohammed Nagib, may have marked a turning point in the negotiations with Britain. When his pilgrimage was first discussed, it was stated that King Ibn Saud had put one of the royal aircraft at General Nagib's disposal; this suggestion was quickly dropped but many Egyptians were equally quick in assuming that it implied a personal invitation from the King, and that the King's motive was less his concern for the good of the President's soul than his desire to communicate to the Egyptian leader the royal views on the Canal Zone issue.

No one went so far as to say that the King had summoned Nagib, but it has been openly hinted that he felt the opportunity was too good to miss. Needless to say, the press has maintained complete silence. Reports appeared at the time of the meeting between Ibn Saud and President Nagib, but the facts were only briefly recorded. However, the pilgrim party, headed by the President, took with them an expert cameraman whose excellent pictures, having been flown back from Mecca, received the widest publicity in the Egyptian newspapers. The whole build up was intended to show General Nagib in the most meritorious light. He was shown in his pilgrim's robe of white with bare shoulders, he was shown kissing the holy carpet, he was shown apparently drinking water from a cup and in one excellent close-up he and his royal host, each with his mouth to the other's ear, exchanged words of wisdom. The whole emphasis of this pictorial campaign was on the President's piety.

What the aged monarch actually said, no one knows here, but it is noted with interest that when the pilgrim party came back to Cairo, the first statements made by Major Saleh Salem, Egypt's Minister of National Guidance, who was also on the pilgrimage, was to deliver a long speech at a congress of the Liberation Rally. In this speech, he told the Egyptian people categorically that Britain would not yield and that sacrifices by the nation would be necessary. The new point that everyone noticed was the declaration that "Britain is not yielding" in other words that the British have proved adamant on the question of the maintenance of the base in the Sinai and what has come to be called "its reactivation" in the event of any later emergency. The inference was that if Britain will not yield on these points, then Egypt must. And this may have been the Major's object in making the statement.

There then any casual connection between what Ibn Saud told Nagib and what Saleh told the Egyptians? If there is, it is a coincidence. But it is a coincidence that the King advised the President to go slow; and a great many Egyptians are beginning to hold this opinion.

**Saud's Avarice**  
The last thing that the royal house of Saudi Arabia wants to see is their oil revenue. Avarice is its besetting sin and it is an ancient truism that appetite grows on what it feeds. Ibn Saud is an astute old gentleman; few indeed are more astute. He knows full well that whatever the rabid Nationalists in the North may say, it is only the maintenance of an adequate Allied base in the Middle East that will keep the Russians from moving in. It is Ernest Bevin's vacuum theory refuted.

A southward move by the Russians would have as one of its principal objectives a cutting-off of oil supplies from the Western Powers. The Persian Gulf region is within comparatively easy distance of Russia's front.



The population of Meknes carry posters with the inscription "Long Live France, Hail Morocco," in the streets of the town as the new Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Arafa, rode past in procession.

lery, judged by the speed standards of modern aircraft, and the House of Saud is bound to support the West against Soviet expansionism. There has been deep anger here against the French, and a dozen North African leaders have been busily engaged in fanning the flames; they have gone so far as to urge publicly that Egypt should ordain a complete boycott of France, breaking off diplomatic relations and all economic contacts. It is, of course, out of the question that Egypt will follow such advice. In their own struggle against the British two years ago, the only formal step that the Egyptians took was to recall their ambassador from London while still leaving the Embassy functioning. It is therefore not to be expected that she will do more in France than she did in Britain.

**Morocco 'camouflage'**  
The wide publicity given to the Moroccan affair is being exploited by Nagib's Government in an effort to keep public attention from dwelling too closely on the country's economic situation. Under the leadership of El Ghizoul, the Egyptian Minister of Finance, there are a number of French settlers and a million French settlers and of the rest, Berbers outnumber Arabs. They are Moslems. It is true, but they are unorthodox to the extent of eating pork and they hate their Arab neighbours. Under their leader El Ghizoul, the redoubtable Pasha of Marrakech, they have supported the French, and whether by coincidence or otherwise, it was only after Berber pressure that the French decided to depose the Sultan. In the meantime, the Sudan issue is again rearing its head. The rains will have the effect of delaying the elections, but there has been much political activity in Khartoum where the Egyptians have been too friendly to the Sudanese themselves that they must stop their efforts to influence unduly the unimpaired Egyptian parties.

Sir Ali Mirghany has been unusually quiet, but his great rival, Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdi, has come forward openly in support of a republican constitution for the Sudan. Apparently having abandoned his life-long ambition

to be responsible for a position as a result of someone's last minute decision, I am perfectly sure that Mr. Safrai will do his very best according to his lights.

Mr. Safrai is even prepared to submit his necessarily hurried selection to a responsible and broadly selected jury. But all the representatives of departments and organizations who would normally have been duty-bound to concern themselves with the art exhibit and have not been asked to do so are now deeply offended, like the disgruntled 'airies at Sleeping Beauty's christening and refuse to look over Mr. Safrai's pictures. Mr. Safrai will therefore have to decide, unaided, how to represent Israel's Art on so important an occasion. No one has the right to object if he, an art dealer, shows what he thinks has the best chance of being sold...

TA. F. M.

## Prisoner in Czechoslovakia (III)

Money Accusation Fails

By WILLIAM M. OATH

THE trouble really started the day I arrived in Prague. I flew there from London June 23, 1950, to head the A.P. bureau. The plane, crowded easily through a clear blue summer sky. The long, narrow tilted fields of Bohemia were as bright as a new quilt. And the airport lay in warm sunshine as we landed around 4:30 p.m.

The Czechoslovak airline stewardess was smiling and helpful. The uniformed official in the customs shed waved me through with just a glance into one of my six pieces of luggage. That was my first quick look at Czechoslovakia. I saw a sunny land and smiling people. But that was only the surface. There was that building that sat a half mile to the right of the road, near the airport. It was a square-cut building with grey walls and tall windows like the wide eyes of a frightened man. It was a prison. And before I was a year older, I was in it.

**Secret Prison**  
That prison borders a village, like the airport nearby. It takes its name from that village. That name is Ruzyně. Ruzyně was a secret prison. I think it is no exaggeration to say that millions of people in Czechoslovakia, and tens of thousands right in Prague, did not know the place existed. The only place I had heard of was Pankrac in south-

eastern Prague. There the Communist regime held its biggest propaganda trials. If plainclothesmen came to a man's house and took him away, his relatives had no way of knowing where he had gone. Let alone why; the police were evasive. They would assume he was in Pankrac. All the while, the man had not been near Pankrac. If his case had followed a common pattern, he had been taken first to police headquarters in Bartholomew Street in downtown Prague and then, a few days later, to Ruzyně prison. There he would stay till the authorities were ready to put him on trial. Then he would turn up in court at Pankrac. Trials were held at Pankrac, but they were prepared at Ruzyně, a "trial factory."

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**First Reception**  
Bedrich Runge, a press officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave me a booklet with my name in it, setting out that I was accredited as an "ordinary foreign newspaper man." I was accredited through September. Then I must apply for renewal of the accreditation.

A shadow of the things to come arose during my second night in Prague. I awoke to knocking on the door at my hotel. Six men in street clothes pushed past me into the room. And presently, as I stood there in pajamas, one of the men was trying to tell me something.

But I could not get it—it was in Czech. I telephoned the desk downstairs and up came a bellhop who knew English. These men, he explained, were policemen. They wanted to see my money. The spokesman of the crew counted my dollars and pounds, and said that they tallied with the currency declaration I had made on entering Czechoslovakia. No black-market money there.

The men walked out, and I went back to sleep. That was my first meeting with the secret police. And it set the pattern for my shifting states of mind in the months that followed, for the ebb and flow of my awareness of their menacing presence. Ten months to the day after I entered Czechoslovakia, the secret police arrested me. They held me six days at Bartholomew Street police station. Then they took me to Ruzyně prison. And there I stayed for the rest of my time in Czechoslovakia.

TO BE CONTINUED  
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## Readers' Letters

WASTEFUL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the closing down of the Yarkon Hospital in the North of Tel Aviv, the public seems in my opinion — entitled to some explanation from the authorities. 1) We hear a lot about the problem of insufficient hospitalization in the country, and thousands of dollars and pounds are spent to erect new hospitals. Why, then, are relatively modern and evidently well adapted buildings now abandoned? 2) There are rumours that the buildings will be changed into a convalescent home for the Army; is there no better place for convalescing soldiers than the town? The houses would surely better be used for schools (remember the Mayor announcing evening shifts for children because of the lack of school-rooms!) or as immigrant hostels, the being their original purpose.

Yours etc., S.S.

Tel Aviv, Sept. 2.

**Ministry Replies**

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to the above, may we be permitted to explain that there were once a number of Government hospitals, both civilian and otherwise, in the Tel Aviv area. The State's budget for 1953/4 was reduced greatly in comparison with that for 1952/3, if not in the amount of Israel pounds, then in the actual purchasing power of that pound. Such budget cuts in a Ministry could only be made by cutting down these services. We were faced with the problem of what to preserve with monies placed by the Knesset at the disposal of the Ministry of Health. On principle, the Ministry had to decide in favour of those institutions whose buildings and medical service facilities (laboratory, X-ray institutes, operating theatres, etc.) permitted the maximum use of the budget granted. So, with the consent of the

in so responsible a position as a result of someone's last minute decision, I am perfectly sure that Mr. Safrai will do his very best according to his lights.

Mr. Safrai is even prepared to submit his necessarily hurried selection to a responsible and broadly selected jury. But all the representatives of departments and organizations who would normally have been duty-bound to concern themselves with the art exhibit and have not been asked to do so are now deeply offended, like the disgruntled 'airies at Sleeping Beauty's christening and refuse to look over Mr. Safrai's pictures. Mr. Safrai will therefore have to decide, unaided, how to represent Israel's Art on so important an occasion. No one has the right to object if he, an art dealer, shows what he thinks has the best chance of being sold...

TA. F. M.

**A RECEPTION**  
To Welcome The Maccabi Team  
will be held on Thursday, September 21 at 5 p.m. in the "Visitors Club" of the SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION, 300 Rehov Haparko, Tel Aviv.  
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